

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BANKS.
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LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY)

No. 98.

An Act

(Continued from Last Number.)

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the organization of the Council created by this act, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and trustees, treasurer and controller, and all other officers of the city of Shreveport, to forthwith turn over and deliver to the Mayor and Council as created and constituted by this act, all books, papers, records, documents, moneys, bonds, notes, and every description of movable property whatsoever belonging to the said city of Shreveport; and in the use of or under the control of any of their respective departments and that if any person holding under the city of Shreveport, as constituted previous to the passage of this act, having possession or control of any property or effects of any kind whatsoever belonging to the said city, and shall refuse or neglect to forthwith deliver up the same to the Mayor and Council, created by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 27, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy.
Geo. E. BOYCE, Secretary of State.

No. 101.

An Act

To ratify and confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company in relation to property in said city, known as "The Batture property," and ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and Trustees of said city, adopted January 21, 1871.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the compromise made by the city of Shreveport on the one part, and by Messrs. Nutt and Leonard, agents and attorneys of M. D. C. Crane, James R. Pickett, W. R. Carter, Amelia M. Hord, Robert L. Gilmore, John Grigsby, L. B. Grigsby, and Ann M. Jenkins, administrators of succession of B. Jenkins, the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company, on the other part, be and the same is hereby fully ratified and confirmed, and the parties are hereby authorized to carry the same into effect.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the ordinance adopted by the Mayor and Trustees of the city of Shreveport, at an adjourned meeting held on the twenty-first January 1871, relative to said compromise, be and the same is hereby declared to be fully ratified and confirmed, said ordinance being as follows:

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Trustees of the city of Shreveport, in legal assembly convened, That the proposition made by the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company through their agents and attorneys, Messrs. Nutt and Leonard, which has been filed of this date, with the city records in relation to a compromise between said assignees and representatives and the city of Shreveport of all matters at issue resulting from conflicting claims to the property generally known as the batture, particularly designated and described on two maps of said city, this day filed with city records, be

and the same is hereby accepted.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the City Surveyor be and he is hereby instructed to proceed at once to make a survey of said batture, and to lay off same into suitable blocks and lots, reserving proper streets and alleys, including in same the property said city recently recovered from F. C. Walpole, which is portion of said batture.

Be it ordained, etc., That a space or street shall be left open on the immediate bayou and river bank, and that all future accretion thereto shall belong to the city for public use.

Be it ordained, etc., That the city and said representatives shall pay parties having an equitable claim thereto for improvement on property recovered from F. C. Walpole, the same to be valued by three disinterested parties.

Be it ordained, etc., That the property acquired by Mrs. S. C. Head from the city shall remain in her possession until May, 1874, when the same shall be by her delivered to said city and representative, together with all improvements thereon, without any compensation; and in lieu of said property Mrs. Head shall have the right to select and take as owner the same quantity of ground from the block to be laid off on the west side of Bossier street, said selection to be made in the middle of such block, and got at the corner thereof; provided, that said Mrs. Head accepts in writing the terms of this ordinance.

Be it further ordained, etc., That after survey and plat of said batture shall have been made as hereinbefore provided, all the lots thereof shall be sold at public auction on the following terms and conditions, namely, one fourth cash, balance in equal payments of one, two and three years, for which purchasers shall give notes, with approved personal security, bearing eight per cent per annum interest from day of sale, and secured by special mortgage waiving benefit of appraisal on property sold.

Be it further ordained, etc., That in accordance with the proposition made by Messrs. Nutt and Leonard agents and attorneys, one-half of the proceeds of such sale shall be received by them and one-half by the city.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the sale shall be made on or before the fourth of May next, 1871.

Be it further enacted, etc., That any suits brought to evict parties who are or may be in possession of any portion of said batture shall be brought by Nutt and Leonard at the expense of the parties whom they represent.

Be it further enacted, etc., That this ordinance and compromise shall be submitted to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, who are hereby respectfully requested to enact a law ratifying and confirming the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved May 4, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy.
Geo. E. BOYCE, Secretary of State.

COMIC HORROR.

A Boston exchange is responsible for the following story:

A short time since a man appeared at the Boston City Hall, requesting an interview with the chief of police.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the official.

"Are you the chief?"

"Yes."

"Can I speak to you privately?"

"Yes—speak out."

"No one will hear us?"

"No."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, listen. As I was crossing the Common last night, about twelve o'clock, I saw a woman approach the pond, with a baby in her arms, looking carefully around all the while, to see if she was followed, and then, when right at the edge, stooped and

"There the child in the pond!" exclaimed the man in horror.

"No," replied the visitor, "I washed my face."

POETRY.

TO-DAY.

BY J. E. CARPENTER.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
Give me the man who'll say,
That, when a good deed's to be done,
"Let's do the deed to-day."

We may all command the present,
If we act, and never wait;
Our repentance is the phantom
Of a past that comes too late!

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
There is much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished
If we leave the future day.

Every moment has its duty,
Who the future can foresee,
Why put off until to-morrow,
What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
How much that we have left to do,
We cannot do at last!
To-day—it is the only time
For all upon the earth—
It takes an age to form a life—
A moment gives it birth!

LECTURE.

By Rev. H. H. WHITE.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

A meeting of colored citizens was held at the Baptist Church on Guinea street, last evening, under the auspices of the Lincoln Memorial Club, to commemorate the death of Abraham Lincoln. The proceedings consisted of a lecture by Rev. H. H. White, and singing. We present an abstract of the lecture below.

The theme upon which the speaker dwelt was, "LINCOLN'S GREATEST ACT."

He said, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am going to address you upon emancipation as the greatest act of Abraham Lincoln's life. It has been very aptly said, that "The deeds of time are governed as well as judged by the decrees of eternity." The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable Omnipotence, which plants its foot on all the centuries and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways, but when the hour strikes for a people or for mankind to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity; an all-subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution; those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence rather than with human devices; and all hearts, and all understandings most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change, which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man. Every enlightened, reflecting, candid mind cannot fail of seeing the hand of Providence creating, moulding, directing and pressing forward to final consummation, the events which constitute the epochs of the history of the race. And to fail of discerning an eminently beneficent and into which the rapidly succeeding events of history culminate—a purpose embracing the highest good of the entire family of man, argues a blindness so stupefying to the moral senses as to be unworthy the lower order of the animal creation. All the works of God are distinguished by gradual development; but his purposes, though like comets they take long circuits, will come round at last; and in their fulfilment the heart of mankind swells with a mighty joy.

So much may be truly said of the rise and fall of the institution of American Slavery. That Providence permitted it, none can deny; that its complete overthrow by the destruction was effected, all must admit. The proximate causes admit of being grasped by the human mind to lead it into complacency in the development of the Divine purpose. With what pleasure does the world now begin to look upon the history of the

person and work of Jesus of Nazareth. And while the tragedy of Calvary discovers motives, principles and purposes the most wicked in the direct causes, on the part of the Divine Being, that history, enriched by the grand theme of Redemption, reflects principles and motives the most holy and most generous; and all is said to have been by his "determinate council and foreknowledge."

Remember that history, with the record of all its catastrophes; all its marvelous, inscrutable events; its intellectual struggles and crises; all its developments and absorptions, governed by laws, Eternal and unchangeable, is but the record of the unfoldings of the human mind as it progresses through darkness to light; from ignorance to knowledge; from the slavery of precedent, to the noble liberty of pure and perfect intellectual Freedom. The epochs of history may be regarded as the way marks of progress—the highest and most advanced points gained by the ever-restless and progressive mind of man. Ever seeking higher, fuller and nobler existence, though long burdened and oppressed by multi-form wrongs and injustices, and forsooth bears the galling load for centuries, it bursts asunder the gyves by which its vitals were throttled; casts off the grave clothes of the past; comes forth from the tomb of conservatism and plants itself on the next grade higher in the scale of a nobler existence. The revolution of 1860-65, in this country, was inevitable. Goethe says, "If you plant an oak in a flower vase, either the oak must wither or the vase crack." Some men tried hard to save the vase, but Providence let it crack, and preserved the oak. No nation can live under the influence and operation of two antagonistic ideas. A single idea only can be homogeneous to a community of interests. The nation started with the declaration, that "all men are created equal," and endowed with the inalienable right to liberty and its correlatives. That is a just idea. In 1789 the seeds of dissolution were sown. The doctrine, that any class of human beings is created for a condition of slavery, is preposterous and false. It portends disaster, shame and death. Free labor and equality, Aristocracy and slave labor, are antagonistic ideas. As oil and water will not mix, so these cannot be harmonized. Brought together and fostered under theegis of the same institutions, they naturally breed discord and conflict.

Jamestown and Plymouth Rock never could agree. In 1815 Anti-slavery agitation was commenced. Waxing warmer during the space of fifty years and becoming general, a crisis in National affairs was reached. The Democratic party strove intensely to arrest, circumvent, and crush liberal and just ideas, but at last broke into a general quarrel and split. During the campaign of 1859 the Bell-Everett party operated as a kind of sweet oil correlative to the Douglass wing of the Democracy. Thus aided, the Republican party triumphantly elected Abraham Lincoln, and carried Plymouth Rock to Washington.

Born west of the Alleghenies in the cabin of poor people of Hardens county, Kentucky, whose parents, as his biographers say, could neither read nor write, he managed to obtain what may be regarded as purely an American education. From day to day he lived the life of the American people, reared in its light, reasoned with its reason, thought with its "mighty power of thought," was borne forward and upward by the spirit of free institutions, felt the beatings of its powerful heart, and so was in every way a child of nature, a child of the west, the son of America, the ardent friend of the poor, and of the oppressed. Taking the Declaration of Independence as the compendium of his political wisdom, he studied and entered deeply into the sentiments of Washington, Jefferson and the leading Statesmen of their day. To every student of American history it is well known that the early sentiment of the country was opposed to the permanent enslavement of the

African race, as being socially, morally and politically wrong. The men of the Revolution, whose great thought conceived and gave birth to the nation passed away. Succeeded by a new generation blinded by the lustre of wealth, to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, Massachusetts was confronted by Virginia with the doctrine that the slave system was wise, Providential and good—beneficial to the oppressed and highly beneficial to the oppressor,—an eminently Patriarchal concern. As

"The evil which men do lives after them, While the good is often with their bones interred."

so there is no data from which to calculate the immensely ill results of a false conception. The law of reproduction governs thought as much as nature. Every thing, both in nature and thought, reproduces itself in a great multiplied form. The tree bears fruit after its kind and so do the vine, the reptile, the animal and the herb. In like manner every thought and every action ripens and multiplies its seed, each according to its kind. As in the individual man, much more in a nation, righteousness exalts, and crown with glory and life; while the reward of sin is misery, shame and death.

The spirit of evil is keenly alive, intensely logical and audaciously persistent. Seeking consistency in a bastard science, the South looked for and found abundant means by which to establish slavery in the bulwarks of American law; to work it into the organism of rising States and to fix it in the public sentiment of the Country at large. Completely dehumanized at the South the negro's manhood was reluctantly acknowledge at the North, in theory, but discarded in fact. Territory, for the spread of the curse, was demanded, and half of Mexico given. Command of State and National Legislation was sought and gained. Courts of judicature were subordinated, and the forensic arm of the government bent to its aid. Through cunning, plausible intrigue Judge Taney's notorious decision was obtained and the sentiment of the Country, brought to crystallize around that most unjust, strange and unnatural opinion.

But these aggressions on the one hand, and Anti-slavery agitation on the other, woke up the nation, at last, to sober reflection; and slavery touched its downfall. That was a glorious day for America and the world, when the proclamation of freedom was made in 1863. Heaven shouted, "Sublime!"

"Angels rejoiced, the earth was glad, And praise surrounded the throne."

True, it came as a war measure, but, with a single exception, liberty has been always a child of convulsion. Nor can we believe that the total abolition of slavery in this country could have come, except through the critical conjuncture of National affairs caused by the war. How did the French slave trade go down? When Napoleon came back from Elba, when his fate hung trembling in the balance and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuilleries than he signed the edict abolishing the slave trade, against which the Abolitionists of England and France had protested twenty years in vain. The slave system of France went down amid convulsion. The storm that rocked the seat of state almost to foundering under the Provisional Government of 1848, snipped forever the chain of the French slave. So of Mexico and South American emancipation; and so of every other instance when liberty, civil or religious, has been achieved, except in 1834, when England was to the moral dignity of emancipating her slaves without the shedding of blood.

Although it came through the agonies of civil war the emancipation act of Abraham Lincoln for greatness is unparalleled. There are three tests by which the importance and value of an object may be determined, its intrinsic worth, the general utility of its adaptation and the cost at which it was obtained. Judged either by one or all of these tests the emancipation act of

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6th 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special
agent, and is authorized to solicit
subscriptions and receive payment
of bills.

THE CROWNING OUTRAGE!

The audacity of the State Cen-
tral Committee is without parallel.
In the history of American politics,
there is not one single act compar-
able, for cool impudence, with the
position assumed by the Committee
last Thursday night. Not even the
sachems of Tammany, after whom
this clique pattern, ever dreamed of
such a monstrous usurpation of au-
thority.At the meeting referred to, the Cu-
stomhouse faction who rule the State
Committee, adopted a resolution
that no person should be admitted
to the place where they may finally
decide to hold the Republican State
Convention on the 9th inst. without
a pass issued by them! This gross
outrage they propose to enforce by
appointing U. S. Special Deputy
Marshals in large numbers selected
from the tools of their chief, Mr.
Packard.Great God, what iniquities
ambition will lead men to commit!
Not only has this accidental majority
of the Committee determined to
pack the Convention by constituting
themselves judges of the qualifica-
tions of members, but by prostitu-
ting the powers of the Federal
government they propose to deny
admission to the hall of assembly,
of even contestants and legitimate
representatives of the people who
may chance to differ from their
views of party policy.Americans, Republicans, will you
calmly submit to such tyrannous
and villainous dictation? Will you
passively see wrested from you your
dearest privileges and liberties?
Will you have it go forth to the
world that the great Republican
party of Louisiana is, but a mere
vehicle to carry ambitious dema-
gogues into office? We hope, we
pray, not! Let the people pitiless-
ly perform their duty, and hurl
these usurpers from the high sta-
tions which they disgrace, to the ob-
scurity from whence they sprang!TO SAVE ME FROM SUCH
FRIENDS.A rumor, traced directly to the
Customhouse clique, prevailed in
this city during Friday and Sat-
urday, that certain U. S. troops pas-
sing through the city, were there for
the purpose of assisting that clique
in carrying out their nefarious
scheme for gagging a free expres-
sion of public opinion in the Re-
publican State Convention. Their
cunning "ordained" itself. Un-
iversal indignation was aroused, and
the true state of affairs soon forced
to development.The soldiers were simply a de-
tachment of recruits (63) sent from
Jackson Barracks to the steamboat
Susie Silver en route to Baton Rouge.
One hundred newly enlisted men
arrived at Jackson Barracks a week
ago for the 19th infantry, and these
men were the quota for that portion
of the Regiment stationed at
Baton Rouge.But can President Grant afford
to have his self-elected chief cham-
pions in Louisiana proclaim that he
"injection the use of troops to
suppress his interest a Republican
party Convention? We honor him
too highly to wish him the posses-
sion of many such friends.

MAKE THE MOST OF THEM.

Despite the pledges to rectify the
alteration made by Messrs. Pac-
kard and Herwig, in the original
call for a Convention, the State
Committee—or rather a portion
thereof—met on Thursday evening,
at the Customhouse, and failed to
designate a place of assemblage for
the delegates. This is convincing
evidence that they design to pack
the Convention at all hazards, for
the purpose of organizing a *bolting*
wing of the Republican party in this
State.The desperate programme of the
Federal office-holders "ring," re-
ceives the hearty support and en-
couragement of the Democratic
leaders and organs, who are already
indulging in self-congratulations
over their anticipated victory next
year. But we have this to say to
them in the fullest faith and belief:
you may deprive our party of a few
so-called leaders, who have outliv-
ed the day of their usefulness, but
the great loyal-hearted masses of
the people will not follow. In 1872
the indignant Republican voters of
Louisiana will forever consign your
traitorous allies to their political
tomb! Mark this prediction.MUDDLE OF DELEGATES.—We be-
lieve that neither in the history of
our party nor of any other party,
similarly circumstanced has ever
such a pitiable and disgraceful con-
dition of things presented itself, as
we are witnessing within the ranks
of our party at this time. Exacer-
bation, jealousy, ambition, vindic-
tiveness in the minds of certain men
prominent in our midst, have been
industriously at work to foment
strife and create dislikes, and widen
breaches between Republicans "who
had else like kindred drops been
mingled into one," until we find the
very leaders of our party far as the
poles asunder, and the army of fol-
lowers split into two distinct and
antagonistic divisions.This could not be without its
effects on any representative as-
sembly elected by such an army
and under the direction of such
leaders. One part would hold with
one side, and one with the other.
We could even understand this.
We could appreciate the desire, of a
man who believes he has been un-
justly deprived of what he conceives
himself entitled to, to contest the
right of any other individual to oust
him from his rightful position. But
what shall we say of the lamentable
spectacle which we are beholding
every hour in our midst?The city to-day is full of men
claiming to represent the various
parishes in the ensuing Convention.
Indeed so great is the number, and
so various are the claims that the
mind is bewildered in its efforts to
decide "who is who."The State Central Committee,
however, propose, it is alleged, to
cut the Gordian knot, by decid-
ing before hand who shall be en-
titled to seats in the preliminary
organization of the Convention.
This is a usurpation of the exclusive
prerogative of the Convention itself.
It is placing the delegates who may
not approve the policy and practices
of the "Customhouse ring" at a disad-
vantage, and may rob the people of
many of the parishes of their choice
of Representatives, by the State
Committee proceeding on purely
ex-parte statements to declare who
are entitled to seats in the organiza-
tion of the Convention.From what we hear there is no
doubt that this conduct will meet
with emphatic repudiation, from the
men who will doubtless be excluded
from participation in the proceed-
ings of the Convention; and thus
we are in a fair way of splitting
among ourselves to an extent that
forebodes a smudge which will tax
the ability, the sagacity, the tact,
and the experience of the best and
wisest among us to clear up in time
to confront the common foe in the
campaign of 1872.The following clipping is from
the Mississippi Weekly Leader of
August 3: *Secretary of State*
Hon. James L. Lenoir, Secretary of
State, has accepted an invitation to
deliver the annual address before
the Davidson County and Middle
Tennessee Combined Agricultural and
Mechanical Association, at their
Fair to be held near Nashville, Tenn.,
commencing Wednesday, September
13th, 1871.There has evidently been a
confident hope on the part of the
Democracy to alienate the colored
man from his natural friends by
pretenses of a closer interest with
the colored man than the so-called
carpet-baggers can have, but the
action of the Democracy in North
Carolina proves that the democracy
has but one purpose and that is to
get into power that they may turn
the negro out.

WHO PAYS THE FIDDLER.

The numerous methods employed
to prevent republicans from express-
ing their opinions in the face of an al-
arming usurpation of power on the
part of the present State Central
committee compels us to enquire
what is the matter? Night before last
the fifth Ward club was shut out of
its place of meeting being compelled
to hold their meeting under the gas
light on the side walk. A few
nights before by a highbanded pro-
ceeding, a club was declared ab-
journed by the voice of a feeble
minority and against the ex-pressed
wishes of the people in the 7th
Ward; and in still another Ward
the chairman refused to put any
motion which, as he said, would be
against him.Now who pays the fiddler for all
this? This sort of work is not being
done without concert of action, be-
cause in most instances the men
who do it are those who are in close
alliance with the Customhouse.Does the National Administration
think it well to retain men in im-
portant positions in our State, whose
sole purpose seems to be to sacrifice
the republican party to their ambi-
tion for place? Does Gen. Grant
know that the State Central Com-
mittee of which the United States
Marshall is chairman, has committed
the unparalleled outrage of demand-
ing that as soon as a person is elect-
ed to the Convention of the 9th
inst. he must send his credentials
to the United States Marshall? Can
Gen. Grant believe that up to the
fifth of the month the United States
Marshall has refused to designate a
place of meeting for the delegates,
or an hour for the convention to as-
semble? Does Secretary Boutwell
know that the Custom House is
secretly designated as the place
where one hundred deputy Marsh-
alls under the shadow of United
States authority are to prevent the
legally elected voters from assem-
bling, should they have failed to send
their credentials to the United
States Marshall?If these things are not known,
they should be known and pondered
at Washington, for we will not sub-
mit to any such proceeding here.
In the light of these facts, we see
an inevitable split in the Republi-
can party in this State which will
cause it to be lost for Gen. Grant
in 1872. We appeal to those in
authority to awaken their servants
here to a full appreciation of the
danger the Republican party is in-
curring, and either stop the Federal
officers here in their mad career of
usurpation, or send us such men as
will be satisfied with the lucrative
positions of the Federal Govern-
ment, and who will leave to the
State its legitimate right of send-
ing delegates to a place designated on
a day and hour named, with their
credentials in their pockets to be
presented to the Convention as-
sembled, and not to the U. S. Mar-
shal.DOES GRANT KNOW IT?
We have this statement from the
best authority: Mr. Morse, the ar-
chitect in charge of repairs at the
Customhouse, has conscientious
scruples. When men applied to
him for work, he took especial pains
before employing them, to ascer-
tain if they were competent to per-
form the labor they engaged to.
By this means he secured first rate
mechanics; but among them some
poor politicians. This did not suit
the views of Casey, Packard & Co.,
and they remonstrated; but Mr.
Morse proved obdurate and contin-
ued to discharge his responsibilities
in the good old-fashioned way.
Collector Casey went to Wash-
ington, and the result is a letter
sent through Deputy Herwig, ad-
dressed to Mr. Morse, that Presi-
dent Grant desires him to make no
appointments without first receiving
the consent of the Collector, and to
remove all present employees not
endorsed by that official. "This let-
ter is signed by General Babcock,
of the Presidential staff."
Wigwags are built by govern-
ment employees, the same men
play rowdy parts at respectable
Republican meetings, and the "ring"
have an abundance of material to
do their dirty work; but Mr. Morse
has been asked an extended leave
of absence from the granite temple
on Canal Street.We would like to know—Presi-
dent Grant authorized, or know-
ing the existence of the Babcock let-
ter?Hons. George Y. Kelso, Wm.
Crawford and John Mayo, dele-
gates to the Convention, from Ra-
pides Parish, arrived in the city on
Friday evening, and paid us a wel-
come call.

"RINGS."

The great big pile of gray stone
on Canal Street has been prolific of
"rings." Whisky and Sugar rings
have had their brief existence, and
robbed the Government and people
alike. But the most dangerous of
all the rings ever conceived there,
is the existing political ring, which
proposes to run Louisiana politics
on the "close corporation" prin-
ciple and issue tickets to the
Republican State Convention as
though it was an itinerant circus at
a country fair.Rev. H. H. White.—In another
portion of our present issue, our
readers will find an abstract of a
highly interesting lecture, by the
above named gentleman, which will
well repay a perusal. We had the
pleasure of receiving the manuscript
of this lecture, and doubt not but
that it is the first appearance in
print of what Mr. White said.J. L. Patterson, Esq., of Gal-
veston, Texas, was in our city a day
or two ago, and we enjoyed the
pleasure of a call. Mr. P. left for
Mobile on Friday.Our acknowledgments are
tendered to Mr. Wm. R. Mason,
route agent, for recent appreciated
favors.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

There is but one University in
the country, which has the
building, the apparatus, the faculty
and the students, which was origi-
nally founded for the purpose of
giving colored youths an equal
chance of education with the whites.
—that is Howard University.That ardent friend of our peo-
ple known no less as a philanthro-
pist than as a brave soldier of the
union army first conceived the idea
for such an institution, and then
had the courage to carry out his
idea by the employments of Burden
funds.That our people may be inform-
ed as to the condition of this Uni-
versity, and the terms of tuition,
we give the following figures taken
from the *New National Era*.From the "Announcement of Lec-
tures" the Medical Department of
Howard University, we learn that the
course of lectures will commence Wed-
nesday, October 11, 1871, and termi-
nate the first week in March, 1872.
From this announcement we extract
the following information:Arrangements have been made for
the admission of the students of medi-
cine, under proper restrictions, to the
Freedmen's General Hospital and
Asylum, situated within the grounds
of the Institution, for the purpose of
studying diseases at the bedside; sur-
gical, medical, and obstetrical cases
will be seen by the classes under the
supervision of the Professors, and
operations will be performed in the
amphitheatre, and clinical instruction
will be given daily during the course
at 3.12 P. M. on the following sub-
jects, viz:—Professor Robert Reynolds, M. D., Op-
erative Surgery; Professor J. Taber John-
son, M. D., Diseases of Women and
Children; Professor Gideon L. Palmer,
M. D., Diseases of the Nervous System;
Professor Phineas H. Strong, M. D., the
Practice of Medicine; Professor Charles
B. Purvis, M. D., Diseases of the Chest;
Professor Alexander T. Augusta, M. D.,
Diseases of the Skin; Bella C. Barry,
M. D., Diseases of the Eye.Instruction will be given in all the
branches necessary to a thorough edu-
cation in Pharmacy. The Dispensary
attached to the hospital is open to the
students of Pharmacy, where they will
be instructed in the properties, prepa-
ration, and compounding of medicines.
Lectures will be given daily, com-
mencing October 11, 1871, at the Col-
lege, by the Faculty of Pharmacy: Pro-
fessor Charles B. Purvis, A. M., M. D.,
Major's Medical; Oscar Oldberg, Prac-
tice of Pharmacy; William F. Seamen,
Botany.FEE FOR MEDICAL COURSE.
Matriculation, \$5 00
Full Course of Lectures, 100 00
Graduation, 50 00
Single Ticket, 15 00FEE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL COURSE.
Matriculation, \$5 00
Full Course of Lectures, 50 00
Graduation, 50 00DELEGATES TO THE STATE CON-
VENTION OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOU-
ISIANA, called for the purpose of
electing delegates to the Southern
State Convention, are hereby in-
formed that the State Convention
will meet in the Hall of the House
of Representatives on Ang. 11, at
12 o'clock noon.O. B. S. PINCHBACK,
A. E. VIOLE,
OSCAR F. J. R.
J. W. QUINN,
GEO. Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
P. C. ANTOINE,
New Orleans, Aug. 5, 1871.

ARTHUR GUERIN.

HIS END APPROACHING—A REMARK-
ABLE CAREER.The condition of Arthur Guerin
leaves little doubt of the fact that a
few short hours will close a career
perhaps the most remarkable of the
many noted characters who have come
prominently into public observation
in this city. He is about 40 years of
age, a native of New Orleans, and the
son of Creole parents. Even in his
youth he was distinguished for reck-
less lawlessness.When the political commotions of
1853 broke out, he fell into associa-
tion with notorious men, who be-
came a power in the land. Banded
together and armed to the teeth, they
paraded the streets at night, carrying
terror and violence through the com-
munity. In the excitement and bitter
hostilities of that period many
men were killed, left dead in the
street, shot in their doorways, and
many more were butchered at the
polls.In these conflicts of hostile po-
litical opinion the name of Arthur
Guerin figured with conspicuous promi-
nence, and although small in stature
and comparatively young in years,
his violent character made him an
object of widespread notoriety. It
may be that many deeds were as-
cribed to him that he never did; but
it is certain that he did enough to
win a most evil reputation. Belong-
ing to a society known as the Red
Warriors, which from its name im-
plied disguise, he was active as a po-
litical partisan, and he and his asso-
ciates, under the shelter of this inco-
gnito, became more dreaded than a
vigilance committee.It is understood that he was before
the criminal court of this city but three
times on a charge of murder. The
first was for the alleged homicide of a
Greek on Victory street, some years
since—the next for the killing of Ed-
ward Forrest, in the French Market,
in 1868; and the third time for the
murder of David Hennessy, the 26th
of February, 1869, in a saloon in Court
Alley, between Royal and Chartres
streets. He was acquitted of these ho-
micide; but it had no influence in
qualifying the lawless character of his
career. He subsequently engaged in
a shooting affray with Shang McLaugh-
lin, on St. Charles street, and after-
ward, with a waiter in Dumontiel's res-
taurant.Judging of the qualities of the man
by these difficulties, which had follow-
ed him in almost uninterrupted suc-
cession from his youth upward, men
regarded him with dread. It was this
impression, so deeply imbedded in the
public mind, that could scarcely
have given to Arthur Guerin a fair
chance in any difficulty he might have.
People watched him as they would a
hawk, and waited for the first demon-
stration of hostility to sacrifice his
life.In his family circle—he is the on-
ly son of an aged mother—he is
said to be kindly, generous and
thoughtful, devoting to this sole
remaining parent the most filial at-
tention and constant care. There
was a sort of chivalric desire mani-
fest in his domestic life to atone by
devotion to his mother, the dis-
tresses his lawless career had cost
her. To his intimate friends he
maintained a sort of protecting af-
fection; while reserving to himself
the exclusive privilege of abusing
them, he allowed the right to no
one else. Of late years he had
grown exceedingly intemperate,
and while under the influence of
liquor, was quick to take offence
and treacherous and vindictive in
his animosities.It is said that his immediate
quarrel with Mr. Houston origi-
nated in an imaginary offence some
weeks ago; and about two weeks
since he went into the original
court room, and drawing a revolver
put it at Houston's breast saying
"I have a great notion to kill you."
Houston replied, "Put that pis-
tol up, or I'll kill you," looking
him the while steadily in the eye.
It was this avowed hostility that
had put Mr. Houston on his guard
and made him so quick in his shoot-
ing Thursday.When removed to his residence
Guerin is reported to have said, "I
went there to kill him, but he was
too quick for me."Of the merits of the difficulty in
which he has probably received his
fatal wound, it would here be im-
proper to speak. It will suffice to
say, before the dawn of another day
the soul of Arthur Guerin will have
passed to its account.—*Evening
Picayune, 4th inst.*

DIFFUSION AND VETUITY.

The many-sided elements that
now make up the people of the
American Union may well remind
us at times of that vivid era in
ancient history when Italians and
Greeks, Egyptians and Jews, Goths
and Germans, Numidians and Bri-
tons, Christians and pagans, were
united under the dominion of the
Roman eagle—when from the At-
lantic to the Euphrates, from Sa-
hara to the forests of Germany,
fervent and active millions of
widely-different nationalities and
habits jostled each other in half-
amiable contention and filled the
world with the stir and bustle of
doing. In America we have
now a varied nationalities and
as contrasted social elements. Thefour quarters of the globe are with
us cheek by jowl; Africans and
Mongolians, Teutons and Celts,
Gauls and Saxons, Jews and Egyp-
tians, Indians and Asiatics, Slavos
and Italians—people of all nation-
alities unite under the aegis of our
flag, vastly heterogeneous under
our freedom for individual develop-
ment, but swiftly acquiring a mea-
sure of homogeneity by reason of
liberalizing intercourse. These
national diversities are supplement-
ed by local diversities, and these
again are varied by the perfect op-
portunity for individual action, and
so everywhere we see diffusion and
unity, the struggle and friction of
elements that by nature oppose and
contend, and yet by law and national
pressure are abraded into cer-
tain unities of purpose.All these contrasted and contend-
ing features in our communities
produce throughout the country a
picturesque turbulence that recalls
the commotion of Rome, Canstan-
tinople, or Alexandria. The politi-
cal liberty which brings all sorts
of people from foreign shores is at-
tended by that social liberty which
gives license to all sorts of indi-
vidual caprice, and as a result we
have a life full of contrast, activity,
and collision—a life exuberant,
loud, and expansive, which, rapidly
losing all claim to high refinement,
compensates for this by its business-
ness, its courage, and its achievements.
In all our great cities these elements
are notably conspicuous; but in
New Orleans, San Francisco, Chi-
cago, and New York, the kaleido-
scope is more rapidly shifting, and
the supreme bustle of pleasure and
business more striking. New York
especially seems in a perpetual flut-
ter of exuberant life. There are
ceaselessly outbursts of the elements
that make up its population, const-
antly the loudest demonstration
of different organizations, nationalities,
or modes of thought, while in
pleasure as well as in business we
are fairly stunned with the excess
of confused activity. The Germans
flout their banners and utter their
peans of triumph to-day; the Irish
fill our streets with rude pageantries
to-morrow; St. George and St.
Nicholas have their festive honors,
and all peoples in some form express
their national feelings. The great men
of other countries are more honored
by statues and busts than those of our
own; the drama and opera of every
tongue have representatives; the
sports of all climates are reproduced
in our pleasure grounds; and in our
own individual way, we break out
into clamorous conviviality. How
extravagantly we dine and lavishly
we drink, the hotels bear witness;
what bustle and excitement of plea-
sure we delight in, Long Branch
and the sea-shores give evidence.
A certain emphasis in our enjoy-
ments is one of our developing
characteristics. Go to the wharves
and see departing steamers; go on
our river-boats and watch excursion
parties. A generation ago we trav-
elled to our watering-places decor-
ously; now the steamers that bear
the crowds to these places resound
with music and loud conviviality,
and glitter with the toilets of As-
pasias. In Wall Street our busi-
ness is emulated amid the clatter of
champagne-glasses; on the roads
our soberest men of trade repeat
the excitement of the race-course.
Our hotels are marvellous caravan-
saries; our promenades glory in
their processions of gay costumes.
In all things there are emphasis and
noise; as we began by saying, we
repeat the hot, tumultuous life of
Rome when Rome had gathered all
peoples under her dominion, and
marked her boundaries by the limits
of civilization.—*Appleton's Journal.*

CINCINNATI.

There has been a monstrous meet-
ing held in Pike's Opera Hall, Cin-
cinnati, for the consideration of the
Sunday question. The *Commercial*
of August 1, says that the call met
with "a tremendous response." The
meeting being larger than even
the largest held in that city. Effec-
tive speeches were made by several
gentlemen.Rev. Mr. Merrill introduced the
following resolutions which were
adopted, says the *Commercial*, "with
a sonorous assent."
"Although the Constitution has pro-
hibited religious establishments, it does
not forbid judicial cognizance of those
offences against religion and morality which
have no reference to any such establish-
ment, or to any particular form of gov-
ernment, but are punishable because they
offend at the post of moral obligation and
weaken the security of the social ties. We
therefore hold that the moral and religious
sentiments of the American people, which
have obtained the recognition of the
moral government of God from the begin-
ning of our national history, not only in
the fundamental laws of the common-
wealth of the Union, but in the adminis-
tration of the several departments of theNational Government, and in the statutes
and municipal regulations under which
we have enjoyed the largest liberty com-
patible with peace, order and safety, de-
mand the continuance of those legal pro-
visions for the protection of our rights in
the peaceful observance of the ordinances
of Christianity which have hitherto existed
upon our statute books without any in-
terference with the consciences of any
class of citizens. In making this demand
we disclaim all designs of making any re-
ligious establishment contrary to the
Constitution, and all purposes of impos-
ing our religious views and obligations
upon others, and all expectation of pol-
icing men into the practice of moral dis-
cipline; yet we insist that non-conscien-
tiousness in religion is not entitled to the same
respect that is properly due to conscien-
tious convictions clearly defined and reli-
giously observed. Irreligion is not
equal to Christianity before the law. Irre-
ligion is specially and justly punishable,
because it is a negation, incapable of
standing by the side of positive faith.
Hence in urging the continuance of the
policy which has heretofore prevailed in
this country in regard to the legal pro-
tection of religion, we ask for nothing
that we are unwilling to grant to all men;
therefore,Resolved, That the Sunday laws of our
State and city are wise, judicious and
wholesome enactments, in complete har-
mony with the Constitutions of the State
and the nation, with the genius of our
Government, with the moral convictions
of those who founded our institutions, and
of those who have preserved them, and
that we are conscientiously opposed to
any change of policy that would repeal them.Resolved, That the demand for the re-
peal of our Sunday laws is based not upon
religious, but irreligious grounds; and
coming as it does, not from the tolling
multitudes who form the basis and shore
of the nation, nor from those engaged in
legitimate and honorable trade, but from
pleasure seekers and dealers in intem-
perate beverages, whose business naturally
tends to lawlessness, poverty and crime,
can not be regarded as the voice of the
people in the interest of morality, but of
the class in the interest of dissipation, and
should not be heeded by our law makers.Resolved, That we regard the promulga-
tion of the civil Sabbath, substantially a
now regulated by law, as indispensable
to the moral and physical welfare of the
laboring classes, and the best and only
available means of protecting them from
the avarice of capitalists, and of securing
to them a regular and stated day of rest,
which the laws of nature imperatively de-
mand.Resolved, That as citizens having in
view the welfare of ourselves and families,
the peace and prosperity of our city, and
the interests of morality, we do solemnly
protest against the proposition to repeal
the Sunday laws, and will use all hono-
rable exertions to maintain unaltered the
time-honored policy of our Government in
regard to the toleration and protection of
religion.National Government, and in the statutes
and municipal regulations under which
we have enjoyed the largest liberty com-
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and the nation, with the genius of our
Government, with the moral convictions
of those who founded our institutions, and
of

planned with the ceremonies of the order in every particular.—Ohio.

An applicant, rejected on his petition for advancement, may re-apply at any stated communication.—Id.

Q. Can a man be made a Mason who has lost an arm or a leg?
A. According to the decision of the Grand Lodge, he cannot.—North Carolina.

A candidate cannot be advanced from one degree to another in the face of objections by a member.—Missouri.

Q. Is it lawful to confer the degrees of the order upon an applicant who can neither read nor write?
A. No.—Ohio.

Q. Is a person who has lost the index finger of the right hand, and whose middle finger of the same hand is stiff, so that he cannot straighten it, eligible to be initiated into the mysteries of the Craft?
A. No.—Nebraska.

Held that one unable to elevate his arm above a level with his shoulder could not be made a Mason.—Alabama.

Pomeroy's Democrat.

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, Aug. 5—11:30 A. M.

Cotton—Several buyers are in the market looking, but thus far the sales are confined to trifling lots not worthy of mention.

Prices are nominally unchanged. Yesterday's business embraced 450 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Exchange	Figures.
Low Ordinary	15 1/2	15
Good Ordinary	16 1/2	16
Low Middling	17 1/2	17
Middling	18 1/2	18
Good Middling	19 1/2	19

SUGAR—There have not been any receipts for several days, and the market is without any movement.

Good Fair, 100 lbs. 12 1/2
Yellow Clarified, 12 1/2
Fair, 100 lbs. 12 1/2
Fully fair, 100 lbs. 12 1/2
White, 100 lbs. 13 1/2

MOLASSES—There is none coming in from plantation.

Refined, plantation, 30¢
Refined, refinery, 30¢
Golden Syrup, 31¢

FLOUR—Is in fair supply and limited demand.

Superfine, 5 00
Double extra, 6 00
Treble extra, 7 00
Good Extra, 8 25 and 8 75
Good Treble Extra, 7 50

CORN—Is in light supply, mod. demand.

Red, Yellow mixed, 7 1/2
Choice Yellow, 7 1/2
Mixed, 7 1/2
White, 8 00
Choice White, in Dandies, 8 00
St. Charles county White, 8 00
Mixed, in poor order, 8 00

OATS—Is in light supply, fair demand.

St. Louis, 7 1/2
St. Louis, 7 1/2
St. Louis, 7 1/2
St. Louis, 7 1/2

BRAN—Is in light supply, mod. demand.

100 lbs. 1 10
Western, 100 lbs. 35 00
Choice, 100 lbs. 35 00

PORK—Market is very dull.

Summer-cured Mess., 15 50
Retailing at, 15 25
BACON—Shoulders, 10 1/2
Shoulders, 10 1/2
Clear rib sides, 10 1/2
Clear sides, 10 1/2
Summer-cured Ham, 14 1/2

LARD—Three, 10 1/2
Eggs, 10 1/2
RICE—Louisiana, prime, 3 1/2
Ordinary, 3 1/2
India, 3 1/2

WHISKY—Indiana rectified, 95
Cincinnati, 1 05
Bourbon, pure, 1 35
COGNAC—Is in light supply and firm at \$4 00 per bbl. on the levee and \$4 25 from store.

ESCUENTS—Potatoes, 50 00
Onions, 5 00
Apples, 2 50
DRY SALT MEAT, 10 1/2

Thomas J. Hanna,
Auctioneer,
General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,
GET DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,
168 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:
Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co.,
Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O.
Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman
Esq., Samuel Barrett, Esq.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO RACKET PLAYERS:

You are hereby invited by your respective clubs to play at the usual grounds, St. Bernard St., on

Sunday August 6, 1871, at 4 p. m. between the celebrated clubs, to wit:
Bayou and Larville.

To contest for a splendid banner, to be presented to the winners by Victor Gerodias, Esq. The profile of U. S. Grant will be on the banner.

By order of the Chiefs:
LUBIN and FERRAND.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

HALF NINTH WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN MOTHER CLUB—New Orleans July 29th 1871.

To the Republicans of the Ninth Ward: In pursuance of a call issued by the State central committee an election will be held in the 9th Ward on Monday August 7th 1871, for two delegates to the State convention to assemble on the 9th of August 1871.

The Poll will be open at the wigwag on congress St. between Damphine and Burgundy from 3 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

All enrolled members of the Mother and only recognized sub-clubs who are subordinate to the Mother-club, shall be entitled to vote, provided that Republicans not enrolled and residents of the ward shall be required to produce their certificates of Registration before voting.

The following are the duly appointed commissioners of elections:
Chas. Bruhner, Alex. Johnson, Charles Lochbruner, and E. W. Paul.

William Kinsella, President Ninth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.
Charles Lochbruner, Secretary.

BY AUTHORITY IN MEETINGS, AND IN compliance with orders issued by the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, I hereby call for an election for a delegate from the Fourth Ward to the Republican State Convention to meet in this city on the ninth of August 1871. The election will be held at the hall of the mother club on Tremé street, on MONDAY, August 7, from 12 M. to 8 P. M. Zephoniah registered voters of the ward only will be allowed to vote. The election will be by word of mouth. LEWIS BANKS, President ad interim Fourth Ward Mother Club.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,
New Orleans, La. (Shreveport, La.)

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114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are above joined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be represented in proportion to the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit: One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitately.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan O. Gibby, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Searbrough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ranney, Hon. R. C. DeLange, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA:

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE J. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

Republcan papers of this State to send copy.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray: WHEREAS, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service, therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the ninth day of August 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican voters in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of one hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother clubs are hereby authorized and required to call elections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, counter-signed by the secretary of the committee or clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the president of the State Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic copy in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclamation for said election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2. Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowry: Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the Parish of Orleans expired by limitation on the fifteenth day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention, called to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs shall determine, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee,
S. B. PACKARD, President,
P. E. HEWITT, Corresponding Secy.

Republcan papers of the State will please copy.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Assumption, 2
Avoyelles, 2
W. Baton Rouge, 1
Bossier, 1
Calcasieu, 1
Cameron, 1
Catahoula, 1
Concordia, 1
Feliciana, East, 2
Franklin, 1
Iberia, 1
Jackson, 1
Lafayette, 1
Livingston, 1
Morehouse, 1
Ouachita, 1
Point Coupee, 2
Richland, 1
St. Charles, 1
St. Helena, 1
St. John Baptist, 1
Tangipahoa, 1
Terrebonne, 1
Vermilion, 1
Winn, 1
Orleans, 1

First Ward, 2
Second Ward, 2
Third Ward, 4
Fourth Ward, 1
Fifth Ward, 3
Sixth Ward, 1
Seventh Ward, 1
Eighth Ward, 2
Ninth Ward, 1
Tenth Ward, 1
Eleventh Ward, 1
Twelfth Ward, 1
Fifteenth Ward, 1

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Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK.

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Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

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75 Every Week MADE EASY.

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household; They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more than one. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and nothing

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DRUGGIST, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and nothing

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Country Rights Free to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their companions in life. Sample \$2.00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR ADDRESS, Victoria Manufacturing Co.

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A. Simon's, COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT, STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC., No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold. Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

ALBERT EYRICH, Bookseller and Stationer, 130 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, La.

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The Mitchell & Ramellberg Furniture Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c., 108 and 106 Camp Street, corner Poydras, Moresque Building, New Orleans.

Rubber Clothing COMPANY, Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, BELTING, PACKING & HOSE, ENAMELED CLOTH, PIANO COVERS, RAIL TOLLS, &c., 363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y., 52 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, 67 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, F. M. SHEPPARD, F. J. MINOTT, Pres. Sec.

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PARTIES WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS —FOR CASH— Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

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WILL CONVINCE. 588.....and.....588 Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

[Continued from first page.]

1868 will appear, not only admirable and grand, but, entirely sublime. No interest for the general good of mankind, remarks a student of history, has been ever built up in the world that was not cemented with blood. That, by way of expressing value and importance, is a well guarded but strong expression, and has a forcible relation to the act of emancipation. History informs us of no revolution that awakened so much thought, elicited so vast and varied interests; required the outlay of treasure so immense, sacrifice so wonderful; and comprehended in its scope, a good, so vast, and so important to the general welfare of mankind, as to be essential to it. The compass of that act may not be regarded as so narrow a scope as to embrace our own domestic affairs merely; but, as comprehending rather, the destinies of mankind. Taking foundations in human nature itself, it embraces, in the truest and fullest sense, the chief good of the entire race, and involves the highest and most sacred interests of every class of people under the sun. From Washington to Sierra Leone, from Sierra Leone to Peking, and from Peking back to Washington again, there is not a clan, tribe or nation, either in the old world or the new, but whose policies, politics and destinies have been affected by it, for the greatest possible good.

At home, not only was a race lifted into manhood and citizenship but, a great Nation was regenerated and inspired with new life. The light of noonday is not a more striking contrast with midnight darkness than the present condition of our Country, as compared with what it was under the dominion of the slave system. And in the light of this contrast we may look back upon slavery and learn to hate it—hate it intensely, bitterly and with an eternal hatred; hate it because it prostitutes society to the basest of ends; hate it because it degrades, debauches, abuses, outrages and brutalizes, alike the oppressed and the nation by which it is tolerated and supported; hate it because it creates caste-aristocracy and ostracizes the weak; hate it because it deeply injures you, and more deeply injures your children; hate it with a most inveterate hatred as the God-daring "sum of all villainies."

The emancipation act, great in itself alone, becomes much greater in its legitimate results. Bringing the broadest equality to all citizens alike, each is identified with all the interests of a common country, having before it a future of unequalled greatness. "Liberty regulated by the laws which emanate from the wisdom of the nineteenth century. Judged by the same rules and tried by the same tests by which other races have to determine their character, the negro race will lose nothing necessary to give it an equal place by the side of the saxon."

"There are two ways in which races love to be judged, and there tests by which to be tried, the great men they produce, the average merit of the mass; courage, purpose and endurance." If the saxon character is distinguished for courage, purpose and endurance, so is the negro's. Do they boast of producing great men?—so may we. Have they made history?—So have we,—history of which none need be ashamed. Have we been slaves?—So have they—slaves, says Macaulay, for three hundred years, sold with the land, and Cæsar said, they were not even fit for that. Did they obtain freedom?—So did we. But they lifted not a finger to end their slavery—waited for civilization, Christianity and commerce to melt away their chains; we fought for ours—gave the world the first and only fact of a race rising in its own might, casting off its chains, moulding them into swords, winning its liberty on the battle field, and making the land of Toussaint L'Ouverture glorious in independence forever.

There is much in the history of the negro race, upon the North American continent, certainly, to entitle it to the first place of respectability for courage, purpose and endurance. It was ordained by Providence, that, that race, regarded with contempt as an object of ridicule—despicable and degraded, should furnish the proudest chapter of history. A race, lifting itself from the degradation of abject chattelism into freedom and nationality; maintaining its independence against the greed of England, the cunning of France

and the bullying of Spain for half a century, while South American Republics rise and pass away like the dew drops of early morn—such a race is certainly entitled to a place by the side of the Saxon in the role of honor.

Possessing, therefore, all the elements of perpetuity, development and progress in their plenitude, that race is destined to continue so long as the sun and moon endure. Avail of all the means and appliances of dignified life it will become everywhere, a highly important element of civilized society. Events succeeding events, like waves chasing waves upon the bosom of the great deep, press rapidly forward the period, not far distant, when America, boasting of her white, will be equally proud of her black sons.

What I now have to say, Mr. President, in approaching the close of my remarks must be uttered, and should be received with no ordinary sense of gravity and sincerity. Behind us is a past telling only of oppression, misery, degradation, shame and sorrow—of shame to a great nation, and of invidious ostracism to us; before us, a future luminous with prospects of the most flattering character. Are not we the sole arbiters of our own destiny? When we consider our station, our duties, obligations and responsibilities, should we not feel equally bound to labor incessantly, ardently, unselfishly, and in love for the achievement of the grandest possible results with respect to our own individual development and elevation? And is not this preeminently our own work? We cannot look to others and neglect or slight our own interests with impunity. No nature is profusely generous to so small an extent as human nature. Intelligence only regulates and directs its intense selfishness to the certain ends of its own aggrandizement. Nothing is more natural than that others will let us severely alone when we forget and neglect those personal interests so highly important to our own general welfare. To keep pace with the progress of the present age requires the utmost diligence in individual effort. Everywhere the public mind is wide awake and keenly alive, pressing forward to the goal of the highest individual and general good with mighty strides. Equality in the scale of life, is the result of achievement. The diligent use of the same means and appliances gives similar results—the school-house, the church, and a quarter section of land produce equals of people differing in all other respects. Pointed as we are to equality, why be tardy in the diligent application of the individual to all the means of promotion? A people's character and elevation are measured and determined by the amount of individual effort. And, although we shall make mistakes and failures; meet with rebuffs, disappointments and discouragements, we should press onward and upward nevertheless, remembering that the mistakes of mankind, as much as their successes, teach lessons of equal value. If the "eyes of great and all rounded" We can make our lives sublime,"

it is equally true that, The mistakes of others constant tell us How to shun the rocks of time.

Nor must we forbear to press eagerly forward, ever learning, ever becoming wiser and ever improving; keeping continually before us the fact, that individual improvement contributes proportionately to the advancement of the whole race. As a race or whole people is composed of units; so its elevation in the scale of well-regulated and dignified life is achieved by the development and improvement of its individual members.

Or what trade are the bees? Comb-makers.

When are soldiers like good flannel? When they don't shrink.

A sailor's life is made unnecessarily perilous at Noank, where they send vessels to sea with Noankers on board.

"My children," said an old lady, "I am the root and ye are the branches."

"Grandma," said one, "What, my child?"

"I was thinking how much better the branches would flourish if the root was under the ground."

If a woman were to change her sex she would be a he-then.

The best thing to take before breakfast—Another nap.

CHRISTMAS OVER THE BORDER.—Southerners forgetting that Christmas Day falls on Sunday this year: "Good-morning, Mr. Scarebatri. A merry Christmas."

The Rev. Mr. S. "P—h mon! that's nœe a fittin' s'jective to pit afore the Sabbath!"

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

WALTHAM WATCH

4 times second.

240 times a minute.

14,400 times an hour.

345,600 times a day.

992,000 times a week.

10,368,000 times a month.

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on Sundays, but on Saturdays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE.

J. M. WATTS, Master; will

leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 14.

SATURDAY, June 24.

SATURDAY, July 2.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

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ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET

COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

AND THE BENDS.—The fine

passenger steamers of

this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all

points on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern

Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-

road—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest

rates to all points East, West and North,

by all the various routes via Memphis,

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cured at General Office, 104 Common

street, and will be sent to you on re-

quest.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

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Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad, signed

at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet Street.

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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET

COMPANY.

For St. Louis, Cairo,

Memphis and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as

follows: At 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over

the Illinois Central Railroad to all

points on Arkansas, White and Cum-
berland rivers. Through bills of lading
and passenger tickets issued to all
points on the Upper Mississippi, as
high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-

rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLINDER,

135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Cen-

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JAS. T. TUCKER,

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NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-

class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL

POINTS NORTH, WEST AND

EAST, AT THE LOWEST

RATES.

All rates and all through bills of

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only at the General Office of the Com-

pany, No. 26 Carondelet Street, New

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Shippers by this route save all dray-

age and transfer charges at Cairo,

and their goods are always under

cover, and no charges are made for

forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,

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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE, ANGLIA

Sunny Side, Egg's Point

Barnard, Grand Lake, Leo

is, Maryland, Carolina, Fish's Point

Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania

Goodrich, Milliken Bend, Duckport,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Red

bay, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,

Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,

and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. BROWN, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez.)

Will leave as above, and will land all

Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for

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For freight or passage apply on board

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New Orleans, Coast, Baton

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Goodrich, Milliken Bend, Duckport,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Red